Vol. LI.... No. 16, 525.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1892.—TWELVE PAGES.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE DANNEMORA CRUELTIES | SCORES OF TYPHUS VICTIMS.

CHARGES OF INHUMAN TREATMENT SUS-TAINED.

THE MANAGEMENT SEVERELY CENSURED BY THE INVESTIGATING COMMISSION-CHANGES RECOMMENDED.

Albany, Feb. 11.-Superintendent Lathrop, of the State Prisons, to-day made public the report filed with him by the commission, comprising Oscar Craig, president of the State Board of Charities; William F. Round, of the State Prison Association, and Secretary Lewis Balch, of the State Board of Health, which has been investigating published charges of cruel and inhuman treatment of convicts and other matters affecting the discipline, administration and affairs of Clinton Prison at Dannemora. The report covers the work and doings in the prison for the last twelve years. The testimony was taken of forty-six prisoners, twenty-three keepers, thirty-five guards, thirty-five outside citizens and several other persons in official capacity now or formrly connected with the prison. The commission says in part:

The corporeal punishments of the prison have been ad-The corporeal punishments of the prison have been at ministered in four modes, to wit: by padding, by pullers by process of stretching on one arm successively in poin of time, and by dungeon or serven cell. Immurement if the dungeons or serven cells has been externations with the successive periods of the other three forms f punishment. Padding was mostly, but not entirely, discontinued after the order of Superintendent Paker, dated January 16. ment. Padding was mostly, but not entirely, discontinua-after the order of Superintendent Eaker, dated January 16, 1883, was issued forbidding it. The "tyling-up" process has been by means of a cord, secured with or without a handcuff to one wrist of the subject, and fastened to a The tension has been such as to the arm painfully when loss continued, even with the feet left to rest entirely on the ground, and in many cases such as to lift the heels, and in other cases as to raise the balls of the feet from and in other cases as to raise the balls of the feet from the ground. The duration of this "tying-up" process under strong tension has been from a few minutes to an hour or more, and under less painful tension has been from early evening prolonged indefinitely, sometimes until morning or for eighteen hours or more. This punishment usually has not been continued in the presence of the warden or the principal keeper or the prison physician; and sometimes it has been administered by interior officers at night to stop noise or disturbance under a general power from the principal keeper. The punishment by pulleys was by means of a cord about one-quarter of an inch in diameter bound about both wrists brought together, and drawn up on an overhead system r, and drawn up on an everhead system fileys, lifting the subject entirely from and, with his whole weight suspended on the small eerd about his wrists. The duration of this process of punishment, which in persons of the same weight denotes the degree of its severity, was for two minutes or less to fifteen and twenty-five minutes and more, our case shown reaching fifty-five minutes. It is proved that several of

nishment by paddling was administered in the guard-Punishment by radding was administered in the guard-room. The paddles were made of two thicknesses of sole leather stitched at the edges, which were three to four inches wide on the blade, and with the twisted handles of the same material, were about twenty-eight inches long. The blows by means of such paddles were inflicted on the bare fiesh of the butbocks of the subject, who was in position but across a frame called a chair or horse, with his face downward, his feet encased in fixed shoes at the base on one side, his aims secured by wristlets attached to a bar about one foot from the ground on the other side, and a bar about one foot from the ground on the other side, his thighs and back fastened with leather straps. T or a similar device, was formerly used in other prisons. Though the number of blows was kept under thirty, per haps, in the majority of cases, it was not an extraordinary eccurrence in which a prisoner received forty or fifty blows. These three modes of punishment were frequent, being besides many lesser punishments, on the average several in one week, and in the great majority of cases

for failure in work.

The punishment by solitary confinement on short allow ence has been applied, not in ordinary cells, but in dark cells or dungeons, and in screen cells. The screen cells have sometimes been used for detention, but when used have sometimes been used for detention, but when used for punishment, have differed from the dungeons only in a differed from the dungeons only in the differed from the dungeons only in the differed from the dungeons of the signal of the source of the bucket; not even a board having been provided for protection against the stone flagging. The short rations in these cells are four ounces of bread and one gill of water every twenty-four hours. The ordinary periods of such confinement have been from two to five or six days. The evidence shows neglect by the late physician, Dr. Smith, translate of the sixth to convicts on immured.

The hygienic condition of the hospital has been greatly improved under the direction of the present physician and the sautury condition of the entire prison is excellent

trary are entirely disproved.

The published charges against the floancial managen and affairs of the arent and warden are entirely disproved, and the investigation of the said charges did not disclose any irregularities of finances or accounts.

The Commission comes to these general conclusions from the facts found;

The agent and warden has violated the directions ar provisions of the Revised Statutes in neglecting to keep record for entries of complaints, or to provide means for selves on discharge, or with secondary reference to selves port of prisoners of the second class, secure the quarterly reports of the chaplain. He accure the quarterly reports of the chaplain. He has also violated express injunctions and directions of the Revised Statutes in permitting and in some cases personelly ordering punishments by paddling, by pulleys, and by stretching on one wrist; and in falling to limit all unusual punishments to solitary confinement on short allowace, subject to the daily inspection and direc-tion of the prison physician, and in consenting to the direction or continuance of any punishments by inferior officers.

He claims on his construction of the statute that thes

He claims on his construction of the statute that these punishments have not been in violation of the law. The uprincipal keeper has violated the law in giving general power to keepers to stretch and to "cust up" prisoners. He also makes claim on the construction of the law. The punishments have often been severe, sometimes bordering on the line of excessive severity, and in a few cases in evidence crossing such line into cruelty.

Most of the offences for which severe punishments have been inflicted, have been directly or indirectly caused by superior officers in failing to employ competent and properly qualified keepers, perhaps under the pressure of political conditions; and in failing to direct the labor of the prisoners in a variety of such trades and ways as would best fit them respectively, according to their several capacities, for self-support on their discharge, and at the same time employ them for the maintenance and at the same time employ them for the maintenance. and at the same time empior them for the naintenanc of the prison, in industries which, on account of their former pursuits or present abilities, would give the mosproduct with the least friction, and in failing to provide individual as product with the least friction, and in failing to provide individual or personal government or treatment of the convicts. Most of the severe punishments appear to have been retributive rather than remedial. Clinton Prison has not been maintained on actual system, and, in fact, as the statute directs for the "reformation of convicts"

The commission makes these recommendations:

The following officers should be discharged: Guard Catessive profunity and rough conduct. Each vacancy create by a discharge or otherwise should be filled with a good

by a discharge or otherwise should be filled with a good man, to be appointed free from political influence, and in strict accordance with the Civil Service rules.

Certain provisions for the security and weifare of the prisoners should be made. Larger cells are needed. An assistant physician is required to relieve the overburdened prison physician. The shirt factory, which tooks and excites the fears of the convicts confined there in the heree winds which strike the devated site of the prison, should be made secure for the sake of the tenians of these should be made secure for the sake of the tenians of the content.

should be made secure for the sake of the ferious, should be made secure for the sake of the feelings of these involuntary immates, as well as for their safety in fact. Manila paper should be furnished for closets.

The three modes of punishment should be abolished by the warden and prohibited by the superintendent. While there is difference of epinion among the members of the commission on the merits of the form of punishment by padding, if administered under proper localistics, all commission on the neerits of the form of panishment by paddling, if administered under proper regulations, all the members agree that the law prohibiting it should be compiled with while on the statute book; and that the panishment by pulleys and by process of one wrist should be abolished. The punishment by dungeon or screen or solitary cell should be regulated by requiring record entry, by the pulsey should be formed by the pulsey should be the pulsey should be about the pulsey should be regulated by requiring record entry. by the prison physician, of his daily vist to each convict mured, with a statement of conditions surrounding sur

A variety of trades should be introduced, and keepers about be appointed on account of their qualifications to instruct in such trades; and the labor of the prisoners about be directed to qualify them to maintain themselves on their discharge, as directed by the statute. The agent and warden should provide complete means for the access and warden should provide complete fire complaints to without the consent of their keepers, as well as for the proper entry of such complaint.

THE FEVER RIFE AMONG EUSSIAN HEBREWS.

MANY LIVES IN LODGING HOUSES IN DANGER -THE HEALTH BOARD STARTLED.

Information that a number of Russian Hebrews were ill from typhus fever in this city startled the Health Board yesterday. There is no other se which is so much dreaded by physicians in the city, because typhus fever is so contagious and deadly. It was stemped out with great trouble after it had killed several inmates of a lodging-house in Marion-st. about ten years ago, and since then it has not caused much trouble in the city, because the Health Department has been prompt in isolating every case and in disinfecting the houses from which patients were removed.

Dr. Leo Dann, of No. 72 Rivington-st., sent word to Dr. Cyrus Edson about noon yesterday that several Hebrews were suffering from a sus picious fever in the lodging-house No. 42 East Twelfth-st. which is under the control of the United Hebrew Charities. Dr. Edson went to the odging-house and found fifteen persons sick from typhus fever there. Between sixty and seventy other Russian Hebrews were in the lodging-house and Dr. Edson learned that they all had come to the city on the steamship Massilia, which arrived from Marseilles on January 30. Worse still, he learned that about 200 Russian Hebrews were teerage passengers on the vessel, and that most of them had been sent to lodging-houses in the crowded Hebrew quart is east of the Bowery.

The Massilia left Marseilles on January 2, and touched at Naples and Gibraltar on January 7 and 12. As the period of incubation for typhus fever is about eighteen days, Dr. Edson was convinced that the Hebrews had caught the discuse on the

One of the patients in the lodging-house in Twelfth-st. had been sick nearly a week, and the others had been attacked with the fever within forty-eight hours. All had high temperature and racking headache. Their heads had been swather in bandages, and it was easy to pick out the sufferers. Dr. Edson summoned his assistants and the ambulances of the department, and began the work of removing the patients from the lodginghouse. The names and ages of the patients were written down as follows:

Abraham Decker, twenty years old; David Decker, sixteen; Samuel Decker, eleven; Joseph Abramowitz, thirty-eight: Maloch Abramowitz, ten: Chuna Abramowitz! twelve: Eva Goldschmidt, eight; Chage Goldschmidt, six; Sheiffer Meizel, eleven; Enoch Greener, twenty; Reuben Greener, twenty-two; Leo Greener, eighteen; Eenjamia Greener, twenty-four; Solomon Greener, twelve Moses Greener, six.

Ambulances carried the patients to the Reception Hospital in East Sixteenth-st., whence they were transferred by steamboat to North Brothe Island. The members of the Decker, Abramowit. and Goldschmidt children and the parents of the Greeners were permitted to go to the island to act as nurses, although they exhibited no symptoms of fever. The baggage and bedding in the lodging-house in Twelfth-st, were removed to the disinfecting station in Sixteenth-st. and baked in the dry ovens until they had been freed from germs of typhus fever. Before they were taken back the lodging-house was disinfected carefully from top to bottom. Dr. Edson then established a quarantine, giving orders that inmates of the louse should not be permitted to leave it with out the permission of a sanitary inspector.

The next step was to find and inspect the lodging-houses in which the other Russian Hebrews from the steamstip Massilia were fiving. General Emmons Clark, secretary of the Health Board, addressed a note to Henry Rice, president of the United Hebrew Charities, requesting that information about the distribution of the Hebrews be sent to the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, and that inmates of lodging-houses under the confrom leaving the houses until inspectors from the bureau had visited them. In the afternoon Dr. Edson learned that Hebrews from the Mas silia had been sout to lodging-houses at Nos. ; Essex-st., 141 Madison-st., 31 and 45 Monroe-st. 46 Delancey-st., and 85 Norfolk-st. Before 6 p. in, his assistants had found twenty-one typhos iever patients in the house No. 5. Essex-st., and three more in the house No. 31 Monroe-st. No person was found sick from the lever at No. 141

The next big batch of retugers was uncarther The next big batch of refugers was uncarthed in the lodging-house No. 5 Essex-st. From this place were taken: Rebecas Sankowy, thirty-two: Natal Max, seventeen: Hannah Max, forty-one; Celia Hoch, twenty-three; Shobe Hess, twenty-four; Chra Hoffman, fifteen; Leba Hoffman, twelve; Simon Hoffman, eight; Naka Hoffman, twenty-eight; Israel Hoffman, fifty; Clara Hoffman, nine; Senna Gulinicko, Jour; Jashun Druth, eighteen: Israel Druth, fifteen; Adolph Druth, seventeen; Semon Schultz, nineteen; Reuben Schultz, sixteen; Fayor Menner, torty; Pincus Menner, ten; Clara Meaner, seven (motier, father and children to go).

At No. 85 Monroe-st, six cases were discovered and the following people were taken away: Isaac

At No. 85 Monroe-st, six cases were discovered and the following people were taken away: Isaac SonZeer, forty: Bas SonZeer, sixteen: Abraham SonZeer, fourteen: Moses SonZeer, twelve: Rube SonZeer, six: Bertha SonZeer, three (mother and

Soulzer, six; Bertha Soulzer, three (mother and two children to go).

Then several more cases were discovered at different houses in the neighborhood. The cases at No. 31 Monroe-st, were: Fayor Moses, twenty-five; Pell Weinstein, seven, and Lubetzke Weinstein, ten. At No. 46 Delancey-st: Jenny Leboff, six; Rachel Leboff, twelve, and Mary Persean, eight. At No. 85 Nortolk-st. David Copperman, twenty-two; at No. 166 Division-st. Moses Klenger, thirty-eight; Paulina, eleven; Hilda, foar unother and two children to go); Rachel Furman, fifty-three; Slava Furman, fourteen; Hawa Furman, twelve; Kufka, eight unother and one child to go).

In all fifty-seven refugees were gathered in during the day. Each infected house was put fected.

fected.

From No. 31 Monroe-st, yesterday Sarah Haro-witz, thirty-two years old, and Goldman Rutz, thirty years old, were taken to the Long Island College Hospital. Assistant Sanitary Inspector Moore, of Brooklyn, said last evening that two patients were supposed to be suffering from typhus fever, but he had found that they had a mild type of typhoid fever and were in no danger.

Dr. Edson admitted that there was danger of an pidemic of the fever on account of the exposure o contagion in a crowded district where the nonzes are occupied mainly by Russian and Polish febrews. He said: "Typhus fever is the most outagious discuse with which we have to deal in the city. It is, marked in its cert, since by etc.

contagious discose with which we have to deal in this city. It is marked in its early stage by ex-ceedingly high temperature and violent headache. The skin takes on a dasky hue and becomes covered in spots with a red cruption. This has caused the name spotted fever to be applied to the discose. It is also called ships fever, be-cause it is sometimes occasioned by bad air in vessels. The Hebrews who are now suffering from the discose must have caught it on the steamship on the ocean, because the period of incubation has not been passed since they landed. I talked with some of them and they told me they had a large and tempesiuous voyage, being shut up in not been passed since they landed. I talked with some of them and they told me they had a long and tempestaous voyage, being shut up in the crowded steerage for eighteen days. They also had endured much suffering, fatigue and privation before they went on board the steamship. They were driven from their homes in Russia and were compelled to walk many miles in cold weather, without sufficient food and clothing. They were prohibited from entering Turkey and were compelled to take a much longer journey to the place where they could set sail for America. It will be necessary to keep a close watch upon all of them who have not been attacked with the fever until the danger period has passed. By the careful disinfection of their present homes, and the proppit isolation of those who take the fever, we hope to keep the disease from becoming a danger to the community."

AN ITALIAN CHILD HAS THE SMALLPOX.

On the top floor of the tenement-house No. 45d West Forty-sixth-st., from which Mrs. Rosa Marafini and her two children were removed lately, an Italian child was found sick from smallpox yesterday. A sanitary inspector sent the child to North Brother Island.

VESSEL AND CREW LOST. Beanfort, N. C. Peb. 11 .- The schooner Wave, Cap. ain Newcomb, bound for Norfolk with a load of oysters, was swamped in Pamilco Sound, and the crew

nt of water. The captain was from New-Jersey. leaves a widow and one child. The mate, S. D. Farsons, fived here.

HARRIOT FOUND GUILTY.

THE PRENCHMAN DESCRIBES THE MURDER OF

MRS. LEGNARD TO THE JURY. Freehold, Feb. 11 (Special).-The trial of Louis Onhertin, allas Louis Hariot, the young Frenchants who beat and strangled the wife of Charles T. Leon farmer at Atlantic Highlands, last November, ended this afternoon in a verdict of mur-

Harriot was recalled to the stand to day. He was questioned about the rope that he strangled Mrs. Leonard with, and he stated that it was used as a Thesday before the day of the marder, which was committed on Friday, he took the rope off the har-ness, and not being able to recollect exactly where be got it, he placed it in his pocket. After he knocke Mrs. Leonard down he knelt over her, and wanting to use his handkerchief, he put his band in his pocket and felt the rope. He took the rope out and tied about the woman's throat. When he rushed at he she raised the window and screamed. He pulled the window down, and followed her as she ran into the next room. When he asked her for his mone she screamed, and he slapped her in the face. She fell down and he fell upon her. He then struck her three times. He did not tie the rope tightly. After he tied the rope about her threat he struck her three

Chief-Justice Ecasley Interrupted the interprete and asked a number of questions. The prisone said, in direct contradiction of his testimony of both vesterday and to-day, that his hapless victim did not orenm, but talked in an ordicary tone of volce-ble struck her because she kept talking, and be wa afraid that men driving past the house might hear

They were then in the dining-room. "I want to distinctly understand," said the Chief Justice to the interpreter, "why the prisoner struck the woman after he had tied the rope around her

"Because he saw that she was not dead," was the answer of the interpreter after he received a reply from the defendant.

The prisoner then said that he went up into his bedroom and got his clothing. When he west down-stairs he felt of Mrs. Leonard's pulse. She was breathing heavily. He picked her up and dragged her into the inner room. He placed her in a sitting position on the floor and left her there.

position on the floor and left her there.

Ex-Senator Nevins opened for the State, Mr. Vredenberg and Mr. Johnson addressed the jury in behalf of the prisoner, and District-Attorney lyins closed for the Sinte. Chief Justice Beasley made a short charge to the jury, in which he showed that the prisoner and no other person could have committed the murder. The jury was out only twenty two minutes. Harriot will be sentenced a week from saturday.

PENNSYLVANIA DAILYMEN'S ASSOCIATION. Meadville, Penn., Feb. 11 (Special). The Pennsylania State Dairymen's eighteenth annual session con tinued here to-day. John Gould, of Ohio, addressed he association on "The Stable Life of the Cow." arged the importance of care of the cow. Heredity was valuable in the dairy cow. A summer condition was what the cow needed through the winter for best results. Warm stables and silage will do the work, i

accompanied with a suitable grain ration.

Dr. McLaine, of Mcadville, read a paper on "Mi crobes and Diseases We Get from Our Domestic Ani

For the first time in eighteen years the association was opened with music, formished by the North Shenan-doah Grange choir. This day being set apart as woman's day, the most of the session was taken up by the women reading essays. The first was of "Dairying from a Woman's Standpoint," by Mrs. C. A Stranahan. She was an advocate of co-operative but ter-making. "The Weifare of the Farmer," by Mrs Julia A. Akin; "Let Us be Thunkful for Small Favors. Mrs. Ct W. Judd, and "Home Protection," by a Cole. There was a dinner at 12:30 p. m. rain cole. There was a dinner at 12:30 p. in, with nearly 200 persons scated at the tables. Crus separators were then explained in operation, all which Mrs. Helen Johnson read an essay on "Though in Woman's Day at the Pennsylvania State Darrymon Association." Lessons in Cheeses Making" was really Professor J. W. Robertson, of Canada. A profitable them of the Mrs. The attendance is the best ever had by the association.

FOREIGN SHOWS AT THE TAIR.

Chicago, Feb. 11.-As the South Park Commissione were holding a business meeting yesterlay, 8. Tegima, Japanese, now in this city, representing his Coverr ment, entered the room. After salating this caver-regima, on behalf of his Government, made a remark ffer to the Park Board. He told the members of able offer to the Park Board. He told the memors the board that Japan wanted to put up a stone buildin in Jackson Park, lay out Japanese gardens all aroun it, fill the building with rare works of art, and then give everything to the city of Chicago. Tegima also so, that the Government of Japan would vote an anoma appropriation to keep up the building and gardens. Mr. Decree 1988, and Japan would be given by the state of the park of the city of the park of th Donnersberger asked Tegima to put his offer on paper Tegima nodded assent. The whole thing will be a par of the Japanese display at the World's Fair. The build ng is to be a repreduction of one of the historical works of art representing three notable periods in Japanese history. It is thought the Park Board will

Ceylon, Feb. 11.—The Government has voted the su of £5,000 for a Ceylon exhibit at the Chicago Columbia: Exposition. It has made application for 12,000 feel of space at the Fair and for a special plot on which will be creeted a native tea house.

A MAYOR FOUND GUILLY OF EXTORTION.

Pittsburg, Feb. 11.-The jury to the extortic ase against Mayor James G. Wyman, of Allegher ity, brought in a verdict this morning of guilty he first and second confits of the indictment. When i was read Mayor Wyman became deathly pale and was taken to a sent by his friends. The penalty for exportion on each count is \$500 fine or one year's imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court. The Court also ordered his removal from office. The erdict caused a sensation generally in the court-roon There were a number of Allegheay officeholders there and when they heard that their official chief had bee found guilty many felt uneasy and said so. Ex Mayor Richard T. Pearson, who was present with ex-Chief Wyman, for the commonwealth asserts that the evidence against the ex-Mayor is exactly similar in character to that which convicted Mr. Wyman, There is a charge of embezzlement still pending against the latter.

St. John, N. B., Feb. 11.—When the Canadian Pacific culn from Halifax was nearing Petiteodiac last night a man who gave his name as Patrick J. Raftery, New York, had some words with Arthur G. Young, a Boston commercial traveller. A tussle followed and Raftery drew a revolver to shoot. The conductor struck his arm just as the revolver was discharges Raftery was handcutled and on reaching the city is was locked up. When questioned by the chief of police he said he was a stenographer in New York. It falifax about a week ago. "Hounds have been following me and suckers have been bired to play me, and he, "and this man is one of them," pointing it Mr. Young, At Halifav Raftery caused considerable trouble in the Halifax Hotel.

THE PLIZE FIGHTING JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Newburg, Feb. 11 (Special).-Affairs at Highland Falls, where the new Law and Order League have enraged lawyers to prosecute those who have been abetiors of prize-fights, are becoming extremely in eresting. The arrests made on Tuesday have cause intense excitement, and not only is money being lavishly expended in engaging legal ability to proce cute and defend the many actions already started, but steps have been taken to impeach Justice Ezek C. Carpenter. This official is charged with being pre-ent at the Toomb-Decker fight, and with obstructing the due process of the law. The League's counse secured from the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yester das, an order directing Carpenter to show cause why he should not be impeached. The hearing is put of until May next. In the meantime the Democrats have nominated him.

ADMIRAL BROWN ORDERED TO HONOLULU Washington, Feb. 11 .- Admiral Brown, commanding the Pacific Squadron, has been ordered to proceed in the flagship San Francisco, now at San Diego, Cal., to Honolulu. The Pensacola, now at that port, has been

A STOCK MARKET WITHOUT PRECEDENT.

BATIFICATION OF THE READING ALLIANCE WITH JERSEY CENTRAL AND LERIGH VALLEY -LACKAWANNA IN ACCORD-SPECULA-

TION THAT AMAZES BROKERS. Wall Street yesterday almost lost its reason an orgie of enthusiasm over the expected bene- | 8 1-8 points from Wednesday to 56 1-2 the price fits to be derived from the new combination between the coal companies. The Stock Exchange | ket was the confining of the buoyancy to a dozen smashed all records in the line of dealings in stocks. Several important properties actually de stocks and bonds, and it also prescated a market , clined in the face of the riot in the coal shares, that was full of extraordinary features. It was | The railway bond market was unprecedentedly a day unprecedented in more than one respect, and active, but the dealings in the Reading issues there was as much myst fleation among brokers overshodowed all others. now that the coal deal has been announced as

been furnished to the public. There were no startling developments in regard to the arrangements made for the control of Lehigh Valley and Central of New-Jersey by the Philadelphia and Reading. The directors of the three companies met and formally approved which had been execompacts Philadelphia the day previus. No further details respecting them were given out by Drexel, Morgan & Co., and the publie here is in ignorance of the exact terms as to the life and the power of living of the Reading's leases. There is a possibility that conditions may be imposed in the contracts which would render the agreement less substantial in its ultimate effects than now is generally supposed. In due time, however, it is supposed that official light will be thrown upon this point. No one questions the magnitude and significance of the new deal, and in fact Wall Street is full of credulity as to every rumor or conjecture respecting the coal roads that receive currency, sisted in the belief that the Vanderbilts were the real power behind the deal, although Chauncey M. Depew again repeated his statement that those otlemen were in no wise involved in the trans-

The early rumors regarding the relation of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to the Read ing combination have led to some misunderstand-No change in the control of the Lackawanna has been effected, and no change in the management of the property is contemplated. I. Pierpont Morgan said yesterday that Mr. Sloan, the president of Lackawanna, was in harmong with the purposes of the capitalists who have sombined to secure a thorough harmonization and substitute of interest. Mr. Sloan himself excellented, the sales of stocks aggregating 497, 810,000,000 being dealt in. J. Pierpont Morgan said yesterday that Mr. Sloan, the president of Lackawanna, was in barmony with the purposes of the capitalists who have onsolidation of interests. Mr. Sloan himself exor seed cordial approval of the purpose contemplated in the alliance between Reading and the Lebigh Valley and Jersey Central companies. It s understood, how-ver, that at the annual meeting of the Lackawanna shareholders on February 23 the election is assumed of J. Rogers Maxwell, resident of the Jersey Central, and George F. Baker, president of the First National Bank. With regard to this point, Mr. Maxwell yesterday authorized the following stat ment:

"Our people have been buyers of Lackawanna stock for some time past, and now have a large investment holding in the property, which does not appear on the transfer books. This has been known to Mr. Sloan for some time. The stock has been bought with intention of working in harmony with Mr. Sloan for the general good of the coal trade. Mr. Sloan understands what our purpose is, and we believe that he fully approves our actions. We know of no desire or efforts on the part of any one to try to make a change in the management of the Lackawanna Company."

It is also considered probable that two representatives of the Reading combination will ere long enter the directory of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. The changes already accomplished by the consolidation of the Realing, Lehigh Valley and Jersey Central control, and con-templated in respect to the constitution of the Lehigh Valley and Jersey Central control, and contemplated in respect to the constitution of the boards of directors of the Lackawanna, and the Delaware and Hudson, are, in fact, the outcome of a union of the large stockholders in all the conference of a union of the large stockholders in all the conference of the combination accurately, the best term to use perhaps is "syndicate." A syndicate largely interested in the conference of the capitalists most largely interested in the conformalists most largely interested in the conformalists most largely interested in the conformalists of act in unison with respect to their interests and by their control of all the properties to distant the policy that shall be carried out. The heads of the syndicate are believed to be Drexel, Morgan & Co. here, and A. J. Drexel & to in Philadelphia. By this combination of interests stockholders in the coal companies will be assured of an abandonment of nunceessary competition and a regulation of the ladustry which will yield greatly increased profits. With the interests so concentrated the disputes regarding division of tomage and the extent of production from month to month will be easily actiled. There will be a meeting of the sales agents of the coal companies to-day, and it is expected that prices will be advanced 25 cepts a ton.

There are many fanciful rumors as to the ultimate reach of the coal combination. The Street is prepared to seize on any theory with avidity, and reject all denials of officials as only the necessary veil preceding consummation that it would be embraced by the Drexel-Morgan-Reading combination. The officers of the New-York and New-England and representatives of the Vanderbit interests, however, both agreed in declaring that no deal land been made concerning the New-England and representatives of the Vanderbit interests, however, both agreed in declaring that no deal land been made concerning the New-England and representatives of the Vanderbit interests, however, both agreed in declaring that no deal l

EXCITEMENT ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE UNEQUALLED DEALINGS IN STOCKS AND BONDS THE LAST BIGGEST DAY WAS ON

A BULL PANIC. The tide of speculation, which had been running so strongly in the coal stocks for several days, rose to an unparalleled height yesterday when the of ficial announcement of the completion of the coal deal was made. The floor of the Stock Exchange was crowded at the opening, but the densest masses were around the poles which mark the headquarters of the brokers in the coal shar s. When the gavel fell as the signal for beginning business, the cene was as of pand-monium. A wilder shout. ng, struggling and shifting occurred than in times of panic. The excitement did not flag scarcely through the day, and the brokers who had endured the ordeal were exhausted at the close of business. The enormous interest in the coal stocks led many "specialists"-brokers who devote their attention to one or two particular stocks—to refuse to execute transactions in their specialties. M ssenger boys were at a premium. The con fusion was indescribable. It was a day of tumult and excitement that appalled the oldest men in

Figures alone will give some idea of the transections. It must be remembered that on days of interse excitement and activity tens of thousands of shares are bought and sold which are never reported so as to be included in the official record. In the first two hours after the opening it is estimated that about 500,000 shares were dealt in, That is a record rarely made for a day; it has often been the record of a week. The total reported transactions for the day amounted to 1,442,940 shares, but competent observers think the actual figures should be nearer 1,750,000 shares. Reading stock was dealt in to the extent of 572,945 shares, or about the capital stock and one-half over. Fluctuations were of the wildest kind, and differences of fractions between the quotations were almost ignored. It would be impossible to recite the course of values, except in the most general way. Reading opened at 57 1-2, against 55 3-8 Wednesday night; it meed to 64, broke back to nearly 60, rose to 65, and ended at 64 1-8. The with an ordinary day's business, but their prices left off 8 points higher for Jersey Central, 5-1-2 for Delaware and Hudson and 4-1-8 for Delaware, found on him,

were lost. About fifteen feet of the wess I's mast is | WALL STREET WILD ON COAL Lackawanna and Western. The spirit of speculation ran furiously to two stocks which are expected to share in the benefits of the coal deal, ecause of the large traffic handled by them, and to one whose friends expect it will receive great benefit. These were Erie, with sales 154,890 shares; New-York, Onturio and Western, with sales of 130,745, and New-York and New-England, with sales of 158,665 shares. Only in New-York and New-England, however, were the fluctuations sensational; after rising closed at 53 1-4. An amazing feature of the mar-

There was a stout argument by speculators it there was before any official information had favor of the few stocks which shared in the buoyancy of the coal group. The friends of Erie got out Poor's Manual and proved by the figures there printed that Eric and its Western connection actually hauled a greater number of tons in 1890 than did the Reading. The buyers of New-England saw an immediate purchase by the New-York, New-Haven and Hardord, and the advocates of Ontario and Western Greamed of the immediate absorption of the property by the New-York Central.

The largest transaction in stocks previous to yesterday's record was on December 15, 1886. when a panie took place. A week previous the Interstate Commerce bill had been brought into the Federal Senate and many railroad men feared disaster to the transportation interests. There had been a wild inflation in Southern securities, and the Richmond Terminal deal had reached a head. There had been a lierce speculation based on the contest for the control of New York and New-England, and the election had been decided. New-Engiand, and the election had been decided, A big advance had preceded the amountement of the plan for the reorganization of Philadelphia and Reading. A squeeze in money carried the rate for call loans to 1-2 per cent a day, and this precipitated the break. There was a general fall of several points in the market, with exceptional declines in these stocks, as represented in the privace of because 14 and 15.

Delaware, Lackawaina and Western 146 1:0 19

The bull panic of December 15, 1886, brought me failure at the Stock Exchange. Not one was

EFFECT ON THE PHILADELPHIA MARKET. Philadelphin, Feb. 11.-The publication this morning f details of Rending's great deal served to stimulate public interest in the stock of that road. An hour before the opening of the market the brokers' offices began to fill with crowds eager to take advantage of anticipated upward rush of Reading securities. the stock Exchange dealing began at a furious rate the moment 10 o'clock sounded. Reading, for which \$27.3.4 was bid at closing last night, opened at \$32 and was sold enormously. Small orders were neglected in the rush; and in five minutes it had reached \$35. Then a reaction resulted and Reading gradually declined until at noon it stood at \$31. Reading bonds also shared in the transactions to an enormous extent. Reading first preferences opened at 78, a gain of 31-8 since closing yesterday; seconds opened at 71 1-8, an advance of 6 per cent, while thirds showed the great est increase, opening at 66, a gain of 10 per cent over the highest bid yesterday. Although the trading in Reading bonds was heavy, the fluctuations in price were not as marked as in the stock. New-Jersey Central, Lehigh Valley and Lackawanna were strong, but not active. Delawary and Hudson and New-Eng-land gleo shared in the advance to some extent. Deallings in Reading practically made up the market, other stocks being neglected.

THE EFFECT ON B. AND O. AND WESTERN MARY

Baltimore, Feb. 11 (Special).-The Baltimore and Jersey Central and the Lebigh Valley. President Hood, of the Western Maryland, says that in view of the Reading's latest move bids for the Western Maryland will have to be increased several millions the greatest importance to us. We will be the conthe greatest importance to us. We will be the con-necting link between the Baltimore and Ohio on the West and the Reading on the East." The Lehigh Valley road is to be extended to York, Penn., and will there connect with the Baltimore and Lehigh, which line will be changed to broad gauge and will onnect with the belt line on the northern boundary Western Maryland and the Baltimore and Ohio. It and several conferences with the city authorities relative to scenning control of the Western Maryland, and that the Baltimore and Ohio and the Western Maryland officials are doing all in their power to

A RECEIVER FOR THE POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE. Philadelphia, Feb. 11.-In order to facilitate the delivery of the Poughkeepsle Bridge system to the Reading, the appointment of a receiver has been found necessary, and James K. O. Sherwood was to-day appointed to that office, both for the Bridge and the Central New-England and Western Rallicad. Mr. Sherwood was the nominee of the Reading, which con-trols a majority of the bends of both corporations. A foreclosure sale of the Bridge will probably be found necessary. Now that the Reading has a through line from Endado to Hartford, it is probable a large tonnage of grain and miscellaneous freight will be shipped over the Bridge into New-England.

SHE CORRESPONDED UNDER HER FRIEND'S NAME. Pittsburg, Feb. 11.—It has just been learned that Miss Alice Mitchell, the Memphis girl who murdered her friend, Freda Ward, had been carrying on a corre spondence with Thomas L. Reger, a young man of thi ity, for six months, under the name of her victim Young Reger came to Pittsburg from West Virginia last spring, and, having plenty of time on his hands, advertised in a matrimonial paper for a young lady correspondent. Among the answers was one from Miss Mitchell, who gave the name of Freda Ward. Reger did not know he was corresponding with Miss Mitchell until after the tragedy. The day before the mirder was committed Reger answered Miss Mitchell's last letter, which had been received a few days previous. letter, which had been received a few days previous. He addressed it as usual to Miss Freda Ward. The letter arrived on the day of the moder and was turned over to the police. At the request of the chief of police of Memphis, Reger has sent on her last letter, the only one he and preserved. Reger says he had never met his fair correspondent. The only evidence they had of each other's personal appearance was two small photos. The one received from Miss Mitchell was about an link square, and it is not known whether she sent her vicina's photo or her own, as Reger became frightened and destroyed it as soon as he learned of the murder.

A SHIPLOAD OF PLOUR READY. Minneapolis, Fcb. 11.-The following telegram ex-

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 11.

Washington: We take great pleasure in informing you that our effort the take great pressure in informing you that o're con-respond to the relief of presents in your country have been crowned with success. Subscription list close, to-day with a total of four and one-half million from the Atlantic Transport Line the tender of the steamer Itom the Atlantic Transport Line the tender of the steamer M'ssouri, which will carry flour free to Liban. Suip leaves early in March.

EDAI & REEVE.

Commissioners refresenting the American rullers and the Governor of Mirnesota.

A NEW-YORKER ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.

Philiolelphia, Feb. 11.-Two days ago a telegram was Detective Headquarters from Inspector Byrnes, of New-York, asking the police authorities to be on the lookout for Alfred Gosling, who was wanted for forgery. Gosling was a tutor in a private family and the amount of money involved is stated to be \$4,000. Gosling was arrested to-night at the Conti-

HEARTY HISSES FOR HILL.

RESPECTABLE DEMOCRATS JOIN IN DE-NOUNCING HIM.

A GREAT AND EARNEST MASS-MEETING PRO-TESTS AGAINST HIS MACHINE CONVENTION AND RESOLVES TO CHECKMATE HIM.

The Democratic mass-meeting at Cooper Union last evening, called to protest against the machine midwinter State Convention ordered by David B. Hill for February 22, was one of the most extraordinary gatherings ever seen in this city. Every eat and most of the available standing room in the great hall of the building was occupied within ten minutes after the doors were swung open, leaving outside a crowd of well-dressed citizens anxious for admittance scarcely fewer in number han those who had got inside. Neither the respectability nor the fervent Democracy of the audience could be questioned by the most carping critic.

The sentiment of the meeting, as manifested again and again during the evening, was unaninously against Hill and his machine methods. Almost every mention of his name was received with hisses. Cleveland was plainly the favorite of the several thousands of well-to-do men who filled the big hall and overflowed into the lobbies and entrances. More than once the crowd arose when he was alluded to, and with the aid of hats, canes, umbrellas and handkerchiefs applauded and cheered until its fervor was exhausted. Several women were present, an unusual circumstance for a Democratic meeting, who seemed to take as much interest in the proceedings as their male escorts.

But the desire nearest the hearts of those present was to be represented at the Chicago Convention by delegates opposed to Hillism. Every allusion to the project for calling another State Convention to elect anti-Hill delegates to the National Democratic Convention met with a cyclonic demonstration of approval. The clause in the resolutions which foreshadowed this purpose was applauded with intense enthusiasm.

The platform and body of the hall were tastefully decorated with the National colors and representations of the arms of the several States. Cappa's Band furnished excellent music, but it was wholly unnecessary. The multitude was in a state of ardent zeal from start to finish of the proceedings. Several leaders in the movement received stirring welcomes as they appeared upon the stage. One of the most pronounced was accorded to ex-Mayor Grace. Ex-Insurance Superintendent Robert A. Maxwell, who had been removed from office by Hill while the latter was Governor, was loudly cheered. The names of ex-Mayors Cooper and Hewitt, when read from the platform, were similarly honored, as were several other wellknown opponents of Hill, including E. Eliery Anderson, Charles J. Canda, Richard H. Clarke, ex-Secretary Fairchild and Colonel R. Grier Monroe, of Governor Flower's staff. The police arrangements were under the direction of Police Cantain McCullagh and were perfect. A few attempts were made by drunken rowdies, presumably Tammany men, to create disturbances in the rear of the hall, but the police quickly suppressed them. SOME OF THOSE PRESENT.

It is not often that an audience of more respectable or "solid" looking citizens is assembled, even in New-York. The names of most of the prominent men present will be found in the following list of vice-presidents and secretaries:

ing list of Vice-presidents and secretaries:

Vice-Presidents-Daniel F. Tlemann, Allan Campbell, Charles J. Canda, Edward Cooper, Ex-Judge Norton, Charles H. Woodbury, E. D. Neustadt, William E. Cartis, Edward B. Writney, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, George Tacker Harrison, Oscar S. Straus, Laurence Hutton, S. L. Parrish, George H. Adams, Laurence Hutton, S. L. Parrish, George H. Adams, George W. Van Slyck, H. J. Nichols, Alexander Nicoll, H. S. Chaunery, Nathaniel C. Myers, J. Frederick Kernochan, James T. Woodward, Lewis Sanders, George I. Lahdon, W. L. Brower, Charles P. Daly, Abram S. Hewitt, Henry G. Marquand, Charles H. Marshall, Thomas C. Dunham, Clifford A. Hand, Henry K. Ponrov, George Patinam Smith, William Wood, John De Witt Warner, Daniel M. Stimson, Henry R. Beekman, Cord Meyer, ir. Henry Loomis Nelson, J. Rockwell Fay, Wallace Macfarlane, Oswald Ottendorfer, E. Ellery Anderson, William D. Saipman, Orlando B. Potter, William R. Grace, Henry F. Spanlding, James Swann, Charles Condert, Frank K. Oswald Ottendorfer, E. Ellery Anderson, Wildiam D. Shipman, Orlando B. Potter, William R. Grace, Henry F. Spanlding, James Swann, Charles Condert, Frank K. Pendleton, C. C. Badwin, Everett P. Wheeler, Clartes McK. Loser, Isidor Straus, Robert Grier Monroe, H. H. Boyesen, Clarkes D. Burrill, J. W. Grace, J. A. Beall, E. Bandolph Robinson, Charles E. Grogan, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, Oliver P. Buel, Andrew H. Sands, E. S. Bisland, J. N. A. Griswold, James Pott, John Crooky Brawn, John B. Whitney, Abraham Van Santyoord, Charles S. Falcenfid, Stephen A. Walker, Peter B. Charles S. Falcenfid, Stephen A. Walker, Peter B. Charles S. Falcenfid, Stephen A. Walker, Godwin, Francis M. Scott, Joseph Larocque, W. Gill Wylle, J. De Ruyter, John D. Kerman, Horace Barenard, Fellowes Davis, Gordon Norrie, Albert Young, James T. Kilherth, James B. Metcalf, Locaret D. White, W. G. Gibson, Herman Ridder, John D. Townsend, A. P. Montant, E. B. Tale st, Alfred Pell, Georze W. Knight, Jennings S. Cox, John Jerolamon, William Weber and Louis Windmuller.

Secretaries—Edzene Kelly, Pr. Rignal D. Woodward, Joseph M. Kenting, John Q. A. Johnson, Henry W. Sackett, Richard A. Peabody, H. de F. Baldwin, Stanler W. Dexter, Ludlow Ogden, Frederick S. Walt, J. D. Crary, P. Channecy Anderson, Antonio Kannith, William P. Kip, William Woodward Baldwin, Henry C. Lawrence, John L. Lamson, Charles E. O'Coanor, Lucien Ondin and Latham G. Reed.

At 8 p. m. the appearance of Oswald Otten-

At 8 p. m. the appearance of Oswald Otten-

lorfer's beaming face encircled with snow-white hair was the signal for an explosion of pentup enthusiasm. It was some seconds before the venerable editor of the "Staats-Zeitung" could make himself heard. Then he said that he had een deputed by the Committee of Twenty-five to call the great meeting to order, and he thanked his hearers for the willingness with which they had answered the call to protest against Hill's midwinter convention. "You prove thereby," he said. "that you feel deeply the indignity and the insult cast upon you by the attempt to represent you in the Democratic National Convention through delegates nominated by scheming, and in defiance of the real wishes of the Democratio

Mr. Ottendorfer in a few well-chosen words showed that a perseverance in the Hill programme nust result in the loss of the electoral vote of New-York and the defeat of the party in the approaching election. He introduced Frederic R. Coudert, the presiding officer of the evening, as gentleman far more entitled to use the phrase I am a Democrat " than others who had taken

SARCASM FROM MR. COUDERT.

As Mr. Condert came forward he was greeted with a hearty and general welcome. His speach was delivered in his happiest vein, and kept his auditors in a chronic state of laughter and hurrahing. One of his most significant references was to the man who had placarded him as a sometime Democrat." "Why," he said, with a suppressed smile, "I have voted the Democratic ticket before some of them were born, and before any of thm were naturalized." He continued as

follows:

Are we Democrais? (Cries of yes! yes!) A doubt has been suggested, I am informed, upon this point. That, too, by persons who should be able readily to distinguish, and at first sight, a Democrat from a member of the Union Leggie Clas. Speading for myself, much introspective examination and solemn reflection has led me to the firm conviction that I may, without nodes boasting, mode-sity claim a place in the ranks of the Democratic party. I am sorry to say that a whole generation of men has passed since I first commeted the habit, now become chronic, of advocating, supporting and voting for the Democratic ticket. This formerly constituted the only iests of lovalty to the organization. I am not aware of any valid legislation which has changed the old rule, and as to the "fellows" on the stage. I think that each one of them with very few exceptions, might say the same thing. I know that I have frequently met them on the same side in advocacy of Democratic candidates; I have sometimes seen their names to subscription lists for election purposes, and I know that the Democratic majorities which we have sometimes rolled up have been in a measure due to their strennous efforts and example. (Applause.) Who then is to rule them out, and under what code of laws; and if they must go, whither shall they fiee after leaving the fold in which they have always lived!

The object of this meeting, the one that has brought this large crowd of citizens together, is neither to denonnee nor to glorify any human being. Something much more important to us, and to those who shall come after us, blinds us together now. It is the assertion of the right of which much na nationity are seeking to deprive us, a right which underlies the whole fabric not only of our party but of our whole Government. It is the right to express our